

A MACHINE TO PICK COTTON.

An Invention Which is Expected to Revolutionize Cotton-Picking.

(New York Times.)

Charles T. Mason, the inventor of the Mason cotton harvester, is a young man, a native of South Carolina, and has spent most of his life within sight of the cotton fields. He has been working on the cotton harvester for nine years. He said to a reporter recently:

"The extended use of my machine for the harvesting of cotton will almost effect a revolution in cotton-picking, and it may bring about a considerable change in the price of cotton. It will do the work of thirty or forty men. At present it costs the planter about \$3.00 to pick a bale of cotton; by the use of the harvester a bale can be picked at a cost of \$1.50. It cost nearly \$50,000,000 to harvest the great cotton crop of 1882, and one can see how great will be the aggregate amount saved when the crop is gathered by machinery. None of these harvesters have been manufactured for the market yet. We hope to have a limited number in use next fall. I am making some further improvements in the invention. The machine will be sold for about \$10."

"Is your harvester the only machine of the kind in the market?"

"Since 1840 100 patents have been given to the inventors of cotton-picking machines. I have never heard of any of these many patents except at the office in Washington. There is no cotton-picking machine in use. In Texas they have some kind of a rough machine which takes up the fiber, but it has no discriminating quality, and gathers wood, leaves, and dirt, and mixes these foreign matters with the cotton. My harvester is a machine which resembles a reaper somewhat; a large number of slender cylindrical rollers, armed with teeth which lie below the surface of the cylinder, run over every inch of the cotton-plant, and if the boll has opened wide enough to indicate that the plant is ready for picking, the fiber is grasped by the sunken teeth, and all the other substances pass through the machine. Nothing but the cotton is taken. A negro boy and a mule can gather a crop of cotton with it. We have protected our patent in all of the cotton growing countries of the world and in England."

"What will be the effect of your invention upon cotton-growers and laborers in the south?"

"In South Carolina my invention will not be welcomed. The farmers there look forward to the introduction with gloomy forebodings. In Texas there will be an enthusiastic demand for the harvesters. The South Carolina farmers cannot raise cotton in such abundance as it is produced in Texas on an equal amount of land. They have to make extensive use of commercial fertilizers, and with the additional expense do not begin to produce as many pounds to the acre as the Texas planters do. In South Carolina there is a large negro population and labor is cheap. The cotton-grower there can gather all of his crop at a smaller expense than his Texas competitor. In Texas there is not enough field labor, and a large portion of the crop is always lost; sometimes fully one-half of it is not gathered. There is no doubt that they will have a great advantage over the cotton-growers of South Carolina and that they will be able to undersell them. The negroes will have to seek other employment. There is always enough else for them to do; other crops have been neglected in the south because the negroes would do little else than pick cotton during the season it is harvested. I do not fear that the introduction of my machine will cause any distress among the colored people. I think they will find an abundance of profitable employment in other directions."

Abraham Lincoln's Diplomacy.

(Col. "Globe" Wharton.)

Abraham Lincoln was a wonderful man in ways of which the public have never heard. Joshua Bell, of Kentucky, had a rich experience with him. Bell was sent at the head of a delegation from the Kentucky legislature to represent certain facts to Lincoln and secure some desired action from the executive. The committee was admitted to the White House, where Bell, who was an able man and strong speaker, made a powerful representation of his case. At its close Lincoln got up and came among the Kentuckians. He began to talk with one and the other about old Kentucky friends. Then he linked arms with Bell and walked back and forth with him for an hour, chatting, talking and especially telling funny stories. Finally other visitors pressed for his attention and the Kentuckians withdrew, and started for home. They got as far as Cincinnati before it occurred to Bell that they had not secured a single expression from Lincoln concerning the object of their visit.

An Old Paper-Mill.

(Chicago Times.)

There is a paper-mill now running in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, which manufactured the continental currency of more than 100 years ago, and afterwards furnished the greenbacks that supplied the shewers of war for the more recent conflict. Of course, improvements in machinery were added from time to time, until now the mill is entirely revolutionized.

Up in the loft of this old building had accumulated during this century a huge variety of waste paper, and this collection was recently sold as refuse, and some of it has found its way to the stationary department of a prominent Philadelphia firm, and is now being used for fashionable menus.

Religion of Greenlanders.

(New York Independent.)

Nearly all the Esquimaux of Greenland are adherents of the Lutheran faith, having been converted through the missionary enterprise of the Danish church. They have neat little churches, where they hold religious services every Sunday. To all appearances they are happy and contented people. The Moravians, also, have been missionizing in this little seaboard world for about 150 years and have recently lost their leading missionary there, Pastor Brodbeck, who has labored very successfully on the eastern coast of the island. From Greenland the Moravians are now also trying to extend their labors to Alaska, and systematic work will be commenced there with the new year.

WHEN TO ADMINISTER MEDICINE.

Before or After Meals?—An Answer to the Question—Reasons Why.

(Chicago Medical Miscellany.)

Medicines that are irritating should be given after meals, when the stomach is full, viz., the salts of copper, strychnine, and arsenic in large doses. Small doses, intended to act on the stomach, should be given before meals, when the organ is empty. Chemical reasons also have their influence, thus, oxide and nitrate of silver, intended for local action, should appear in the stomach during its period of inactivity, lest, at other times, chemical reactions destroy the special attributes for which these remedies are prescribed.

Iodine and the iodides further illustrate this point. Given on an empty stomach, they promptly diffuse into the blood, but if digestion is going on the acids and starch form products of inferior activity, and thus the purpose which they are intended to subserve is defeated. Substances prescribed to have active action on the mucous membrane, or for prompt diffusion unaltered, are preferably given before meals. The condition of the stomach veins after meals is such as to lessen the activity of diffusion of poisons and hinder their passage through the liver. It follows that active medicaments in doses near the danger-line are more safely administered after meals.

When shall acids and alkalis be given, before or after meals? First, as to acids. When acids are prescribed with the view to check the excessive formation of the acids of the gastric juice they may be given before meals—as, by the laws of osmosis, they will determine the glandular flow of the alkaline constituents of the blood. The same reasoning would hold good if the alkaline condition of the blood is in excess; osmosis being favored, the acid would reach the blood the more readily.

Second, as to alkalis. These may be given just before meals, when the acid-forming materials in the blood diffuse into the stomach glands, and after digestion is completed, when the alkalis diffuse directly into the blood, without interference from the contents of the stomach. An alkali taken during the time when the reaction of the stomach juices should be strongly acid must necessarily hinder, if not arrest, the digestive process for the time being. The metallic salts—notably corrosive sublimate, alcohol, tannin and some other agents—impair or destroy the ferment, or digestive power, pepsin.

Wine that is intended to act as food is most beneficial when taken slowly during the course of the meal. The objection as regards the ill effect of alcohol on pepsin is not applicable here, except to the stronger spirituous wines in large quantities, for the ordinary medicinal wines do not have sufficient alcoholic strength to injure this ferment. Iron, phosphates, cod liver oil, malt and similar agents should, as a rule, go with food through the digestive process, and with the products of digestion enter the blood.

Studying for a "Profession."

(Chicago Journal.)

A Frenchman arrived in New York a short time ago to study a new system of education for the blind, and in one of the blind schools saw a number of young people of both sexes occupied in learning to distinguish rapidly by the touch coins of all kinds, under the direction of a professor, who taught them to discriminate between the good and the bad. The curious investigator asked for an explanation, and was informed that this class was for the instruction of those who intended to adopt the profession of street beggars.

Latinizing the Japanese Alphabet.

(Chicago Journal.)

The Japan Gazette states that the process of Latinizing the Japanese alphabet is making great progress. The Mathematical and Physical society of Tokio has resolved to print the official parts of its reports in the Roman characters, and the Chemical society is about to take a similar step. Several newspapers are also already printed with Roman type, and the Japan Gazette expresses the opinion that the Latin alphabet will soon be generally adopted.

Development of Salmon Canning.

(Chicago Herald.)

It is only a score of years since the canning of salmon was begun on the Pacific coast. Everybody was afraid of it, and the proprietor of the first cannery, William Hume, of Oakland, Cal., used to take a basket of cans on his arm and go among the families of his acquaintances explaining the method of its preparation and inviting a trial. Now canned salmon can be found in every market, and Mr. Hume is a rich man.

Birds' Eggs at Washington.

(Chicago Times.)

In the National museum at Washington a number of little trays are 44,000 birds' eggs, varying in size from that of the humming bird to that of the giant dodo, whose remains are found in Madagascar.

An African Missionary Boat.

(Chicago Times.)

A steamboat, built in England and sent out in pieces at a cost of \$20,000, is being put together on Lake Nyassa, in the interior of Africa. It will be used for missionary work along the coast.

The Sutta in India.

(Chicago Times.)

The sutta is still largely practiced in India. Over 8,000 widows by this means devoted themselves to death last year.

Raisin Grapes.

(Chicago Times.)

Of the 100,000 acres of vineyard in California only one-tenth is planted with the raisin varieties of grapes.

New York Trichinosis.

(Chicago Times.)

Stomach is about as good a cure for trichinosis as anything yet hit upon, and it has some sort of scriptural sanction.

Having carefully chosen a few friends,

(Chicago Times.)

we should never let them go out of our lives if we can by any possibility retain them.

Kossuth still wears a hat like the one

(Chicago Times.)

he made so fashionable during his visit to the United States.

It is illegal in Paris for a newsdealer

(Chicago Times.)

to lend out a newspaper to any one for reading purposes.

Cigars have been known only about

(Chicago Times.)

seventy years.

TEMPERANCE.

Was unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth thy bottle to him and maketh him drunken also?—HABAKKUK 1, 15.

Under the Auspices of the Good Templars.

Prohibition.

Where prohibition has done its grand work is among the young men and boys. To-day in Kansas, the man—be he young or old, who sells liquor as a beverage, or who drinks it as a beverage, or in fact, who handles it in any manner whatever, is completely ostracized from every form of good society. He is a social outcast, and is looked upon as unfit for ladies and gentlemen to associate with on intimate terms. It is upon the young men, of course, that this has its greatest effect; for when a young man finds that a certain form of self-gratification is causing him to lose the respect of the ladies of his acquaintance, he is almost sure to forsake that indulgence. If not from a desire to morally improve himself, he will do so that others may respect and receive him as their equal in their social circle. The man who sells liquor as a beverage, even under the shield of an "application," is branded as a criminal, and many who winked at his misdeed before prohibition became a law, will not do so now, for fear of the social result, if the seller should be caught and convicted. To use a common phrase society has "eat down" upon liquor selling and drinking because prohibition has made it a crime and society does not recognize a whisky drinking criminal as any better than other criminal. When a young man wishes to abstain from drinking, the temptations are almost entirely removed by the closing of the open saloons. "standing treat" loses all its charms when the donor is compelled to sign a false statement to procure the liquor, and then call his friends into some vacant outbuilding, barn or cellar in order to enjoy the treat. The young men who follow that course are becoming fewer every year. As many a young man has remarked to me "the pleasure of drinking liquor is in the surroundings." Removing these enticing surroundings and the charm is gone.—*Telluride Blade*.

Why doesn't prohibition prohibit?

Because the laws do not enforce themselves. It is not the private citizen's business to enforce laws; courts and officers are maintained for that purpose. The officers set to enforce prohibition have been too often "bully boys." How about the "bully boy?" The saloon is his mother (he was nominated in the saloon). The saloon is his father (he was nominated by the saloon). The saloon is his idol (he was nominated for the saloon). In the language of the catechism his chief end is to glorify the saloon and enjoy it forever. Honestly now, how could you expect him to murder at one blow his mother, father and his boss? Prohibition will prohibit when the officers of the law are no longer nominated in, by and for the saloon.

Hard Times.

While money is close, wages and prices low, expenses should be cut down in every household. Economy the watch word for Mothers, head off Doctor bills, by always keeping in the house, a bottle of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup. Stops a Cough instantly, relieves Consumption, cures Croup and pain in the Chest in one night. It is just the remedy for hard times. Price 50 cts. and \$1.00. Samples free. Sold by Owen & Moore.

Jefferson is one of the wealthiest

(Chicago Times.)

actors in America. He is not making so much money now as he used to do, for the simple reason that he does not give himself the trouble. He only works on the stage about sixteen weeks in the year, and this affords him all that he needs for his yearly maintenance without at all impairing his capital. Mr. Jefferson's fortune is variously estimated at from \$400,000 to \$600,000.

Saved Her Life.

(Chicago Times.)

Mr. D. L. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., says he was, for many years badly afflicted with Pythiosis, also Diabetes; the pains were almost unendurable and would sometimes almost throw him into convulsions. He tried Electric Bitters and got relief from the first bottle and after taking six bottles, was entirely cured, and had gained in flesh eighteen pounds. Says he positively believes he would have died, had it not been for the relief afforded by Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Owen & Moore.

The underground wire problem is

(Chicago Times.)

being speedily solved in Chicago. The wires are being fast buried, and will all be down by winter; and, more significant still, the various electric companies confess that the service is greatly improved by the change.

I HAVE given Tongaline a fair trial in

(Chicago Times.)

facile neuralgia, and, to use my patient's own expression, "it is the medicine for that disease." It has done him more good in one week than all drugs taken before within three years.

J. P. Rinkel, M. D. Brighton, Ills.

(Chicago Times.)

THERE are at least 500 girls in Durham, N. C., who earn their livelihood. They are making cigarettes, working in the bag factory, and are earning their bread by the sweat of their brows.

A Lucky Man.

Lloyd French of Colesburg was in town Wednesday and called at the News office. His good natured face was enwrapped in smiles and "he seemed just as happy as a big sunflower that nods and bends on the breeze." Lloyd has just received \$5,000 as the result of a \$1 investment in the April drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, and no wonder he is happy. Mr. French says he has drawn several small prizes in this lottery before, but had not bought a ticket for several years until January; since then he has a dollar in each monthly drawing, and the fourth time he hit it for an even \$5,000. The number of his ticket was 11,645. Mr. French has a wife and five children, and is a man in moderate circumstances. The money he has drawn in the lottery will put him square on his feet, and give him start in the world.—*Eliza beth, (Ky.) News*, May 1.

Editing a Paper.

(Dawson Journal.)

Editing a paper is a pleasant business if you like it.

(Dawson Journal.)

If it contains much political matter, people won't have it.

If the type is large, it don't contain much reading matter.

(Dawson Journal.)

If we publish telegraph reports, folks say they are nothing but lies.

If we omit them, we have no enterprise, or suppress them for political effect.

(Dawson Journal.)

If we have a few jokes, folks say we are nothing but rattlebrains.

If we omit jokes, folks say we are nothing but fossils.

(Dawson Journal.)

If we publish original matter they damn us for not giving selections.

If we give selections, people say we are lazy for not writing more and giving them what they have not read in some other paper.

(Dawson Journal.)

If we give a complimentary notice, we are censured for being partial.

If we don't, all hands say we are a great hog.

(Dawson Journal.)

If we insert an article which pleases the ladies, the men become jealous, and vice versa.

If we attend church, they say it is for effect.

(Dawson Journal.)

If we remain in our office attending to our business, folks say we are too proud to mingle with other fellows.

If we go out, they say we don't attend to our business.

(Dawson Journal.)

"I would not live always," was written before the discovery of Brown's Iron Tonic, by a man "all out of whack," with a torpid liver and dyspepsia. Those now suffering the same way drink Brown's Iron Tonic, and sing:

"Sweet fields arrayed in living green."

(Dawson Journal.)

THE Nashville Union makes the following just reference to one of Kentucky's educators:

(Dawson Journal.)

Probably the man who has done most to advance the cause of education in this section, and certainly the one who has done most to put Bethel Female college of a sound basis, is Prof. J. W. Rust, LL.D. He is a man of untiring energy, quick perception and fine executive ability, combining the sagacity and push of a business man with the gifts and accomplishments of a teacher. Under his management the college has been continuously prosperous.

(Dawson Journal.)

THE statement of the public debt issued this afternoon shows that the decrease during the month of May was \$8,828,665.91. Total cash in the Treasury, \$490,406,801.75.

(Dawson Journal.)

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

(Dawson Journal.)

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

(Dawson Journal.)

When she became a Man, she clung to Castoria.

(Dawson Journal.)

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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W. DUKE, SONS & Co. will give \$500 a year for the education of poor children in Durham, N. C. The money is to be used for clothing also.

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BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

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PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT

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THE BEST TONIC.

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This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Nervous Prostration.

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For Intermittent Fevers, Lascitude, Lack of Energy, etc., it has no equal.

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The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

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